

NEW SUBSPECIES OF BIRDS FROM PATAGONIA

BY

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Comparison of birds from an excellent collection secured in northern Patagonia by Mr. J. R. Pemberton with specimens available in the U. S. National Museum has revealed four geographic forms not hitherto recognized. These forms are described in the present paper. The Pemberton collection, made during the course of a geologic survey of parts of the territories of Rio Negro, Chubut, and Santa Cruz, has been deposited in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology of the University of California. The type of one of the subspecies here characterized comes from the series in the institution just mentioned. The other three are based on skins in the U. S. National Museum taken in the Straits of Magellan by naturalists on the U. S. Fish Commission steamer "Albatross."

***Pterotochos rubecula nemorivaga* subsp. nov.**

Characters.—Similar to *Pterotochos rubecula rubecula* Kittlitz (1831, p. 179), but decidedly darker; upper surface, flanks, and under tail coverts darker brown; rufous brown of chest and head deeper.

Description.—Type, U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 116272, male, from Port Otway, Straits of Magellan, Chile, collected in February, 1888, by naturalists of the U. S. Fish Commission steamer "Albatross." Crown slightly darker than mummy brown; hind neck, back, scapulars, and rump mummy brown; upper tail coverts Prout's brown; remiges fuscous; wing coverts and outer margins of flight feathers Prout's brown; rectrices fuscous, margined externally with a wash of Prout's brown; superciliary streak, extending from base of nasal fossa, covering space before eye and then extending back along sides of crown, hazel; space beneath eye to ear coverts sooty black, the feathers below eye cinnamon-buff basally and on ear coverts streaked narrowly along shafts with whitish; sides of head behind and above ears deep mouse gray; chin cinnamon-buff; throat and upper breast between tawny and russet, becoming hazel on sides of neck; feathers of lower breast and abdomen deep mouse gray basally, barred narrowly with dull black and dull white, the latter with a wash and intermixture of cinnamon-buff; sides deep mouse gray, barred sparingly like breast;

flanks Prout's brown, toward abdomen barred indistinctly with blackish; under tail coverts Prout's brown; lesser under wing coverts deep mouse gray; greater under wing coverts mikado brown; edge of wing mixed mikado brown and mouse gray. Bill dull black, washed obscurely with brownish at base of mandible; tarsus and toes verona brown (from dried skin).

Measurements.—(In millimeters): Male (one specimen, type), wing 73.2, tail 64.0, exposed culmen 14.9, tarsus 38.4.

Female (one specimen), wing 69.0, tail 57.5, exposed culmen 14.5, tarsus 37.6.

Two specimens with sex not indicated, wing 66.6–72.2, tail 56.6–67.2, exposed culmen 14.7–15.5, tarsus 37.0–39.3.

Range.—Straits of Magellan, Chile (known from four specimens from Port Otway).

Remarks.—The present form is based on four skins, two of which bear date of February 10, 1888, secured by naturalists of the "Albatross" at Port Otway, in the Straits of Magellan. Though the date on two of these specimens is not indicated it is certain that all four were collected at the same time. Kittlitz described *Pteroptochos rubecula* from a male obtained at Concepción, Chile. In making comparisons in the present connection I have considered a series of four skins from Valdivia as representative of the typical form.

***Tænioptera pyrope ignea* subsp. nov.**

Characters.—Similar to *Tænioptera pyrope pyrope* (Kittlitz [1831, p. 191]), described from Tomé, Concepción, Chile, but decidedly darker gray above, with little or no olivaceous wash; breast duller gray; under wing coverts darker.

Description.—Type, U. S. Nat. Mus. Cat. No. 116246, collected at Laredo Bay, Straits of Magellan, January 20–22, 1888, by naturalists of the U. S. Fish Commission steamer "Albatross." Crown, hind neck, back, and wing coverts deep mouse gray; rump and upper tail coverts mouse gray; feathers of crown with narrow, indistinct, shaft streaks of black; lores and forehead grizzled indistinctly with grayish white; primaries, secondaries, and secondary coverts dull black; secondaries margined faintly with pale olive-gray to whitish; tail mouse gray with shaft stripes of black and an outer edging of whitish to pale olive-gray; auricular region deep mouse gray mixed with storm gray; throat white with shafts of feathers black; breast dull pale smoke gray, with a faint wash of drab; abdomen and under tail coverts white; sides grayish olive; tibiae deep mouse gray; under wing coverts mouse gray, washed with drab. Bill, tarsi, and toes black (from dried skin).

Named with reference to the fiery hue of the eye.

Measurements.—(In millimeters): Males (11 specimens), wing 109.7–117.6 (112.2), tail 85.0–93.6 (89.9), culmen from base 17.0–18.8 (18.1) [average of 10 specimens], tarsus 26.7–29.6 (28.0).

Female (one specimen), wing 111.5, tail 89.0, culmen from base 17.3, tarsus 28.2.

Type (male), wing 110.0, tail 87.3, culmen from base 17.0, tarsus 27.7.

Range.—Straits of Magellan (Port Otway and Laredo Bay) north to Lake Nahuel Huapí, Rio Negro. (Pacific Slope opposite head of Rio Chico, Santa Cruz; Rio Fatalefu, and Puesto Burro, Maiten, Chubut; Bariloche, Rio Negro.)

Remarks.—The present form is described from thirteen skins, from the localities listed under the geographic range, which have been compared with nine skins of typical *pyrope* from Santiago and Conceon, Chile. Birds in the Pemberton collection from western Chubut and Rio Negro are paler than those from farther south, but are nearer *ignea* than the typical form.

Pyrope Kittlitzi Cabanis (1859, p. 45), a name that has been applied to this flycatcher, is a synonym of *Muscicapa pyrope* Kittlitz.

***Turdus magellanicus pembertoni* subsp. nov.**

Characters.—Similar to *Turdus magellanicus magellanicus* King (1831, p. 14), described from the Straits of Magellan, but much paler both above and below; under surface grayish.

Description.—Type, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Cat. No. 43065, adult female, from Cerro Anecon Grande, Rio Negro, Argentina, collected January 7, 1912, by J. R. Pemberton (orig. No. 126), in somewhat worn breeding plumage. Crown, lores, and nape between fuscous and fuscous-black; forehead bleached to brownish drab; sides of head, hind neck, back, and wing coverts between drab and hair brown, shading to mouse gray on rump; upper tail coverts hair brown; remiges, primary coverts, alula, and rectrices dull black; outer margin of secondaries mouse gray; throat whitish streaked with fuscous-black, save for a small area on lower throat which is immaculate; sides of neck, upper breast, sides, and flanks paler than drab; lower breast and abdomen washed with pinkish buff; under tail coverts white, bordered with mouse gray; tibia light drab washed with buff on inner side; under wing coverts light drab, bordered indistinctly with a wash of pinkish buff; inner webs of primaries bordered faintly with light drab. Bill cream-buff; tarsus and toes Isabella color (from dried skin).

Measurements.—(In millimeters): Males (two specimens), wing 128.2–129, tail 88.6–92.6, culmen from base 23.8, tarsus 38.4–39.0.

Females (two specimens), wing 126.0 (type)–127.5, tail 95.7–96.7 (type), culmen from base 21.5–22.4 (type), tarsus 35.4–36.7 (type).

Range.—Gobernación de Rio Negro, Argentina, except in mountainous western portion (Cerro Anecon Grande, and General Roca), perhaps north into the province of Mendoza.

Remarks.—This robin is known at present from the Rio Negro at Roca, and from a tributary of the Rio Limay at Anecon Grande. Two skins in spotted juvenal plumage when compared with typical *magellanicus* of a similar age offer the same difference of pallid color that distinguishes *pembertoni* in adults of the two forms. An old specimen in the U. S. National Museum from the Gilliss Expedition marked "Chili" may have come from Mendoza, since many of Lieutenant Gilliss' birds were taken in that province.

The bleached form of the Magellanic robin here described seems to inhabit willow groves along streams in the more arid regions to the eastward and northward of the forested section of the southern Andes. True *Turdus m. magellanicus* is found in the more humid region at Lake Nahuel Huapi, and extends from there southward through the Andes to the Straits of Magellan. Hellmayr (1921, p. 238) considers *T. magellanicus* a form of *T. fulcklandii* from the Falkland Islands, but to me the two species seem to be sufficiently different to merit their recognition as distinct species.

***Spizitornis parulus lippus* subsp. nov.**

Characters.—Similar to *Spizitornis parulus parulus* (Kittlitz [1831, p. 190]), described from Concepción and Valparaiso, Chile, but decidedly darker, less olivaceous, on back and rump; black of head duller; breast somewhat more abundantly streaked.

Description.—Type, U. S. National Museum, Cat. No. 116157, adult (sex not indicated), collected at Mayne Harbor, Evans Island, Owens Islands, Chile, lat. 51° 19' S, long. 74° 7' W (approximate), February 5, 1888, by the naturalists on the U. S. Fish Commission steamer "Albatross." Crown, sides of head, and crest black, the crown streaked rather indistinctly with white; nasal tufts partly white; a white spot at upper anterior corner of eye; back, rump, and scapulars between hair brown and chaetura drab; wing coverts and alula dull black, the greater and middle coverts with indistinct lighter tips of slight extent; primaries and secondaries chaetura black; primaries edged with pale olive-buff to whitish; secondaries with proximal part of outer webs black; posterior two-thirds and tip bordered lightly with olive-buff; rectrices chaetura black, outer webs margined lightly with pale olive-buff; throat and extreme upper breast whitish, streaked finely and indistinctly with black; lower breast, abdomen, and sides washed with pale yellow; center of abdomen immaculate; sides and breast streaked indistinctly with blackish; under tail coverts whitish, with small concealed dusky spots; under wing coverts pale yellowish. Bill, tarsi, and feet black (from dried skin).

Named with reference to the peculiar coloration of the eye in members of this species, where a purplish segment occupies the upper third of the otherwise pale iris.

Measurements.—(In millimeters): Males (two specimens), wing 47.2–48.2, tail imperfect, culmen from base 8.4–9.0, tarsus 18.5–19.5.

Type (sex not indicated), wing 49.7, tail 50.2, culmen from base 9.2, tarsus 18.4.

Range.—Straits of Magellan (Punta Arenas and Mayne Harbor).

Remarks.—The dull coloration of the dorsal surface distinguishes this form from other described subspecies of *Spizitornis parulus* as it is darker even than *S. p. aequatorialis* (Berlepsch and Taczanowski [1884, p. 296]), from Ecuador and Peru. It agrees with *parulus* and differs from *patagonicus* Hellmayr (1920, p. 51) from Argentina in lack of well-marked wing bars.

Two specimens of *lippus* from Punta Arenas, Chile, taken January 27, 1888, with tails imperfect through molt, are similar to the type from Mayne Harbor. In the type specimen part of the crest is missing. The three mentioned from the Straits of Magellan have been compared with ten skins of typical *parulus* from Conceon, Valparaiso, and Concepción Bay, Chile.

It is supposed that *S. p. lippus* ranges through the humid region of extreme southern Chile.

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